

49BC-46BC

QUINTUS CAECILIUS
METELLUS PIVS SCIPIO
d. 46BC

He early become a leader of senatorial conservatives and was allied with Pompey from 53BC when he ran against Milo for the Consulship. In 52BC Pompey made SCIPIO his colleague in the Consulship and SCIPIO threw all his influence against JULIUS CAESAR. He backed the measure in the senate of 49BC

designed to wrest the Army from
Caesar. In 49 BC - 48 BC. he was Governor
of Syria where he displayed a rapacity
unusual even in the Roman Empire.
He commanded the center at Pharsala
and fled after the battle of Africa.
He fought Caesar and lost at THAPSUS
and took to the sea to escape. He was met
by a fleet under one of Caesar's lieutenants
and, foreseeing capture, he stabbed
himself

49-48 BC

Pompey had assembled a large fleet from Asia & borrowed large sums from various potentates of Asia & Egypt.

Caesar was able to transport his men & supplies from Brundisium and landed in Asia. He sent messengers to Pompey asking for conference. Pompey refused to accept and his army panicked, many men deserting to their homes. Pompey asked for a truce (to get Caesar to

relieve his blockade) Caesar saw that
Mark Antony finally came from Rome to
aid Caesar with men & supplies. Pompey
planned to Ambush Antony's men as they
marched to join Caesar, but Antony was
informed of this plan and kept his men
in defensive camp until Caesar joined
him. Scipio was notified and brought his
forces out of Syria to join Pompey. Pompey's
army was down in the swamplands
and Caesar's in the mountains

11 JAN 49 BC

CAESAR

CROSSES

RUBICON

"THE DIE IS

CAST"

49 BC

When Caesar crossed the Rubicon
with 1 legion, 10 others were
in Gaul!

100-44BC
49BC
BC

Gaius Julius Caesar

102	94-16	59-43
101-1	83-19	58-44
100-2	82-20	57-45
99-3	81-21	56-46
98-4	80-22	55-47
97-5	79-23	54-48
96-6	78-24	53-49
95-7	77-25	52-50
94-8	76-26	51-51
93-9	75-27	50-52
92-10	74-28	49-53
91-11	73-29	48-54
90-12	72-30	47-55
89-13	71-31	46-56
88-14	70-32	45-57
87-15	69-33	44-58
86-16	68-34	
85-17	67-35	
84-18	66-36	
83-19	65-37	
82-20	64-38	
81-21	63-39	
80-22	62-40	
79-23	61-41	
78-24	60-42	
77-25		
76-26		
75-27		
74-28		
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64-38		
63-39		
62-40		
61-41		
60-42		

used for

Born 102

Married

Married 100

BC

DEC 50 BC

CAESAR

(3)

2 Tribune faithful to Caesar, Marc Antony and Cassius (Q. Cassius Longinus), vetoed the bill and were quickly expelled from the senate. They fled to Caesar. He assembled his Army and asked their support against the senate. The Army called for Action.

Jan. 19, 49 BC Caesar crossed the RUBICON

End
49BC

The first thing Caesar legislated when he became dictator at the end of 49BC was the full ~~enfranchisement~~ enfranchisement of all Italian Gauls (Gauls on this side of the Alps)

490c

Caesar aided Cleopatra of Egypt

49 BC

Civil war between Caesar
and Pompey. Pompey
defeated; Caesar dictator

49BC

Jealous of Caesar, Pompey conspired with the Senate, which demanded that Caesar disband his army.

In 49BC he ^{1-19-49 ~ 1-10-49} crossed the Rubicon the river in northern Italy which formed the boundary of Caesar's province. He in effect declared war on Pompey & the Senate. He marched on Rome. Pompey and most of the Senators fled eastward.

Pompey was soon killed in Egypt
where he sought refuge, but the
last Pompeian Army was not defeated
until 48 BC

49BC

Caesar was appointed DICTATOR

Feb 49 BC

Caesar's march to Rome was a triumphal progress. The senate fled to Capua.

Dec 49 BC

DURANT

Caesar took CORFINIUM after a hard siege, reorganized the administration of Gaul, and by December, 49 BC was back in Rome.

His political position had been strengthened by this campaign, which had reassured the worried bellies of the capital. The Senate now named him DICTATOR, but he surrendered that title after being elected

one of the 2 consuls for 48 BC. Finding Italy
in a credit crisis, he decreed that debts might
be paid in goods. He was compelled again to for-
bid enslavement for debt. He permitted interest
already paid on debts to be deducted from the principal,
and limited interest to 1% per month. He distributed
corn to the needy and pardoned all returning
exiles. The former consuls resumed their
plotting against his life and while he was facing
Pompey in Thessaly, the radicals abandoned him
for CAELIUS